Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—What was the reason for the big drop in the number of schools between the years 1920 and 1925 ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Most of them were aided grant schools. As they were not working satisfactorily, they had to be closed.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR.—Even subsequently, by the end of June 1935, there was a drop in the number of schools by more than 300. May I know the reason for this ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Some Adikarnataka schools were amalgamated with the general schools and this accounts for the decrease in the number.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR.—With reference to the answer that there were 3,839 primary schools on 30th June 1915, did they exist even before the Education Memorandum was given effect to or were they opened afterwards ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—They were in existence prior to giving effect to the Memorandum.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Has any local education authority, being unable to provide its own quota, requested the Government to provide the requisite grant for the spread of elementary education in its jurisdiction ? If so, what action has been taken on its request ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Some local education authorities have requested the Government to provide the grants required for the spread of elementary education. And Government have, as far as possible, complied with their requests.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Has not the Kadur District Board been representing for the past several years that on account of its deficit budget, the Government themselves should provide the necessary grant for the expansion of elementary education in the district ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes. But, according to the Act, the local education authority should provide its quota.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—But has the District Board not represented that it is difficult for it to levy an education cess during these hard times and that the Government should therefore come forward to its help by providing all the funds required ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Has it come to the notice of Government that the cess income meant to be utilised for the expansion of primary education is in fact being utilised for middle school education ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—No.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Is it a fact that the cess income is being utilised for expenditure on upper primary schools ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes, because they are primary schools all the same.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—If any district board which has not adequate financial resources to provide the funds required for the spread of education requests Government to help it in the matter, will Government comply with the request at least in the future ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—The concerned local body should augment its revenues and find the necessary wherewithal.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—How can the local body augment its revenue unless it be by levying an education cess ? Will not the local body become unpopular if it levies the cess in these hard times ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—It is for the local body to devise ways and means of augmenting its revenue.

Mr. K. NANJAPPA NADIG.—Is it not evident from the figures furnished in the answer that the number of schools is on the decrease ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—There has no doubt been a decrease in the number of schools. This is due to the fact that some schools which had not been working satisfactorily were closed. But the number of students in the remaining schools has increased considerably.

Punishments of certain Village Officers.

Q.—40. Mr. Suranagi SIDDABASAPPA (Shikarpur Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the districtwar figures in respect of the 72 patels and the 45 shanbhogs referred to in the Revenue Administra-

tion Report of 1938-39 as having been dismissed from the office;

(*b*) whether it will be possible to furnish the reasons for the fine inflicted on the village officers in the Shimoga District and the total amount of fine recovered;

(*c*) (i) whether the village officers concerned were given an opportunity to furnish their explanations and then fined; (ii) if it were so, whether it is possible to give talukwar particulars in the district (the number of village officers fined) and the amount of fine thus levied?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar).**—

(*a*)—

Name of District	*Number of Patels dismissed*	*Number of Shanbhogs dismissed*
Bangalore	9	7
Kolar	11	7
Tumkur	10	8
Mysore	9	8
Hassan	2	4
Shimoga	4	3
Kadur	23	7
Chitaldrug	4	1
Total ...	72	45

(*b*) They were fined mostly for neglect of duty such as unauthorised absence from the charge, non-maintenance of registers, belated remittances, not attending to Jamabandy Camp in time, not taking prompt coercive action in the collection of revenue, not reporting accidental fire cases, etc. The total amount of fine recovered is Rs. 111-8-0.

(*c*) (i) Yes.

(ii)—

Name of Taluk	*Number of Village Officers*	*Fine levied* Rs.	a.
1. Shimoga	2	5	0
2. Channagiri	14	14	0
3. Honnali	29	53	0
4. Shikarpur	62	193	0
5. Sorab	14	30	8
6. Sagar	7	28	0
7. Hosanagar	7	11	0
8. Tirthahalli	3	36	0
9. Kumsi	...	...	

Mr. Suranagi SIDDABASAPPA.—Of the village officers dismissed, how many were gumasta officers, how many were *hakdar* officers and how many were living outside their firkas?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR—Notice.

Mr. Suranagi SIDDABASAPPA.—Would not the ends of justice have been met if the officers concerned had been administered a warning? If so, is it not possible to do so now at least and reinstate them?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If the mistakes committed by them had been of a trivial nature, they would have been only fined. But, as they had committed grave mistakes, they have been dismissed from service. There are good reasons for the punishment ordered by Government.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR and **Mr. B. L. BYANNA.**—May we know what those reasons are which entailed their dismissal?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Misappropriation, disloyalty, being involved in criminal offences and conviction thereof, dereliction their police duties, etc.

Mr. M. VENKATAGIRI RAO.—Were explanations called for from them individually before ordering the punishment?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes, as far as Government are aware.

Mr. M. VENKATAGIRI RAO.—If cases in which punishment has been given without obtaining explanations are brought to notice, will they be reconsidered?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Explanations might have been given by them in person.

Mr. M. VENKATAGIRI RAO.—Is it not necessary to have obtained their explanations in writing?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Not necessary.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Is it not necessary to have a formal enquiry made in all such cases?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Not necessary in all cases. Such inquiry will be necessary only in respect of cases of suspension and dismissal.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Can the Government say how many of the village officers were fined for unauthorised absence from their charge?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Not possible.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—How many have been punished according to the terms of the Government Order recently issued?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Notice.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Have not the Government stated in that order that the previous practice in respect of taking action against the village officers must be modified? Have not the terms of the Government Order been given effect to without first modifying the previous practice? And therefore, is not the punishment in all the cases referred to illegal?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If the dismissals are illegal or improper, the officers concerned can appeal against the orders of punishment. The matter could be brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner or a regular appeal preferred to the concerned authority.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—My contention is that in very many cases without giving proper notice and making formal enquiry, they have been punished. And they have come to know of the punishment given to them only some time later and in most cases the time-limit for appeal has expired. That is why I say that in most cases the punishment given is illegal.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Even starting on the presumption that the punishments were illegal, appeals could have been preferred by them.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Without the party himself knowing that he was punished, how can he appeal? There are many cases like that.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Government are not aware of such cases.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid).—There must be an enquiry in all cases. Without that, orders passed would not be upheld. If there are cases in which action has been taken without making any enquiry, if appeals are preferred in such cases, on the mere fact that no enquiry has been held, the order of punishment can be cancelled.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—I know the legal procedure. But before he appeals, his reputation would have suffered, he would have become desperate and would have given up all hopes. There are a number of such cases.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—If he gives up hope at the very outset, who can help him? A remedy has been provided, which he can avail himself of.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—If a person tenders an apology after he is prosecuted for an offence, is it not usual to withdraw the case against him?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—Not usual. When once prosecution is ordered, it is very rare that it is withdrawn.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Was there not such a case in Mysore District last year?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—I said that generally prosecution is not withdrawn when once it is ordered.

Mr. K. BASAPPA.—If the belated remittances by patels are due to safeguards adopted by them from being waylaid or attacked by thieves on their way to the taluk treasury, will the patels concerned be punished for the delay?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—No.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—It has been stated in the answer that the village officers have been fined for not attending to jamabandy camp in time. If cases in which the jamabandy officer does not conduct the *jamabandy* at the scheduled time are brought to notice, will he also be punished?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—Jamabandy officers also must commence the *jamabandy* at the time fixed.

Mr. K. BASAPPA.—Is it not a fact that when revenue collections fall short of the demand, the balance is deducted from the *potgi*?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—No. It is only when the land assessment on the personal khate of a village officer is not paid, it will be deducted from the *potgi* due to him.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA.—Are the Government aware that in some

taluks *jamābandy* commences at 6 P.M. and goes on till midnight?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—No. Circular instructions have been issued that *jamabandy* must be conducted between 12 NOON and 4 P.M.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Is it true that patels are forced to record in the khirdi registers that revenue collections have been made by them though as a matter of fact they will not have made the collections? If such cases are brought to notice, will the officers concerned be suitably dealt with?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—Yes.

Mr. Patel MALLAPPA.—Has it come to notice that taluk offices are not receiving the remittances by patels for the reason that they have fallen short of the demand by a few rupees? In many cases, the patels have lost the moneys on their way back being robbed of them by thieves.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—If it is so, it is a mistake on the part of a taluk office to refuse to receive whatever remittance is credited by a patel.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—If any such case is brought to notice, it will be suitably dealt with.

Mr. Patel MALLAPPA.—Such a thing is taking place in the Chitaldrug Taluk Office. The patels are saying that they will give up their posts on account of this difficulty. Will the Government look into the matter?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—I am afraid there may be some exaggeration in the member's statement.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—The patels go to the taluk office generally not earlier than 3 P.M. There is only one Shroff and one Sheristedar and how can they receive the remittances from all the patels? Probably that is the reason why all the remittances are not received in the treasury on the same day.

Measures to combat Malaria in Malnad.

Q.—45. Mr. Kanle VENKATAGIRI RAO (Sagar Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of houses in existence in the malnad villages of Shimoga District twenty-five years ago and their population at the time (villagewar figures may be kindly furnished);

(*b*) the number of houses and the population of each village now;

(*c*) the reason for the deterioration;

(*d*) whether it will be possible for Government to adopt suitable measures to arrest further deterioration;

(*e*) the nature of the assistance that could be rendered?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao).—

(*a*)—

Taluk	*Houses*	*Population*
Sorab ...	14,201	66,605
Sagar ...	11,395	50,730
Hosanagar ...	7,172	37,656
Tirthahalli ...	9,356	54,724

Government consider it too unwieldy to place the villagewar figures on the table.

(*b*)—

Taluk	*Houses*	*Population*
Sorab ...	13,675	58,949
Sagar ...	8,118	45,504
Hosanagar ...	5,751	30,128
Tirthahalli ...	9,514	54,916

(*c*) The deterioration may be attributed to the prevalence of malaria and other fevers peculiar to the climatic condition in the malnad, and the tendency of the people to move towards urban areas in search of employment, besides other economic causes.

(*d*) Yes. Government are doing their best to control malaria and improve the malnad parts in all possible ways.

(*e*) Does not arise in view of reply to (*d*) above.

Mr. Kanle VENKATAGIRI RAO.—This side of 25 years, every year on an average as many as 816 men are dying of malaria in the malnad and also the number of houses is getting reduced by 200. At this rate, it is feared that the villages will become depopulated in the course of a few years. Is it not therefore necessary that suitable measures should be taken to check the disease?